Thirdly, all public roads, Satroms etc., should be thrown open to all communities. Where any road or institution could not be so thrown open, new roads should be opened and new institutions should be established in places accessible to all communities.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Varghese, in respect of the first two parts of your representation, I would refer you to what I said to the last two speakers. In regard to the third part, your suggestions will be borne in mind.

147. Protector of the depressed classes.

MR. P. YESUDIAN (*Member, Nominated*) said that the Government of Madras and the Governments of several Native States had taken up the cause of the depressed classes. For various reasons the depressed classes in Travancore wanted a protector to look after their interests. The protector should be appointed by Government. He should be a European officer well acquainted with revenue matters. He should not be inferior in rank to a Dewan Peishkar. The present Land-revenue and Income-tax Commissioner was the man best fitted for the appointment. If he could not be appointed as a whole-time protector, it would be enough if he was put in charge of the protector's work in addition to his own duties. The protector should be empowered to pick out the lands to be assigned to the depressed classes. He should also select candidates for appointment in the public service. He should be granted a personal assistant who should be a full-time officer and one belonging to any of the depressed classes. The personal assistant should be made a member of the Legislative Council. There should also be four leaders of the depressed classes in the four divisions. These should travel from place to place for which they should be given a batta of Rs. 2 a day. Then there should be a Depressed Classes Elevation Committee in each division, consisting of nine members, *viz.* a revenue officer, a forest ofiicer, an officer of the Agricultural Department, a P. W. D. officer, a member of a co-operative society, an officer of the Sanitary Department, the depressed classes leader in the division, and a Christian and a Hindu member nominated by the depressed classes. The committee should deal with the needs of each locality.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Yesudian, you have obviouslv taken a lot of trouble over the question of solving the difficulties of the depressed classes. You referred to an appointment that was made in certain other States. You have not told us what results those arrangements have so far made so that they may be a guide to us. You suggest that the present Land Revenue Commissioner be appointed Protector of the Depressed classes and your constructive suggestion is that he should have a personal assistant and under him nine persons for each division. I shall put this on record. The provision of some machinery for the protection of the depressed classes is engaging my attention, and I shall bear this in mind when I am going over the matter. Meanwhile I shall discuss the matter with the Land Revenue Commissioner.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at 1·59 P. M. to meet again at 3 P. M.

148. Needs of the Malayala Brahmins.

MR. NARAYANARU KRISHNARU (*Member, Jenmies, Trivandrum Division, Group II*) said that the Namputiri Bill introduced by Mr. Tuppan Namputiri was a revolutionary measure, calculated to subvert the traditional usages and practices of the Malayala Brahmins. The Bill had not the support of the real Malayala Brahmin community. Government should therefore reject the Bill.

Secondly, Government should not bring the proposed Jenmi and Kudiyan Amendment Regulation before the Legislative Council. Seventy per cent of the members of the Council were tenants of Jenmies from whom Jenmies could not get a fair deal. If Government thought it necessary to make any amendments in the Regulation, they could bring their proposals before a committee consisting of the Dewan, the Chief Justice and the Land Revenue Commissioner.

Thirdly, Malayala Brahmins could not get due representation in any of the representative institutions of the State by means of election. Government should therefore nominate at least one of them to the Legislative Council, the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, and the other representative institutions. Real Malayala Brahmins should also be given adequate representation in the public service.

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Fourthly, the present management of the hostel attached to the Special School for Malayala Brahmins at Kulakkada was defective in more ways than one. In the first place, admission to the school was now granted to all kinds of people who called themselves Malayala Brahmins. There was no effort made to restrict the admission to real Malayala Brahmins. Secondly, there was now much waste in the management of the hostel. The management should therefore be entrusted to a committee consisting of the head-master of the school and three other real Malayala Brahmins. Admissions into the school should be made by this committee and they should take only real Malayala Brahmin pupils.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanaru Krishnaru, I do not think it would be quite right for me here in the Assembly to decide upon the acceptance, or rejection of the Namputiri Bill and the Jenmi Kudiyan Bill which are engaging the attention of another house. But I can promise you this. I shall consider the question of the appointment of a committee.

In regard to the other question of the appointment of qualified Malayala Brahmins, as a matter of fact, you know the Government have been appointing Malayala Brahmins. I can at the moment recall two cases of graduates who had been appointed in the last year or so.

MEMBER: There is only one such. Ever so many came but they are not real Malayala Brahmins.

DEWAN: Government are always keeping in mind the question of giving appointments to Malayala Brahmins strictly such.

In regard to the management of the hostel attached to the Kulakada Special School I see the departmental officer is not in favour of that arrangement; but as you and other Namputiri Brahmins feel so keenly about it, I shall have the matter re-examined.

MEMBER: Only very few Malayala Brahmins are nominated in the Municipal Councils etc.

DEWAN: Even now a good many of Namputiri Brahmins are getting themselves nominated.

MEMBER: They are not real Malayala Brahmins.

DEWAN: I shall try and learn when a Namputiri is not a Namputiri.

149. Needs of the Malayala Brahmins.

MR. P. C. NARAYANAN BHATTATIRI (*Member, Jenmies, Quilon Division*) said that Malayala Brahmins as a class were still very backward in education. The special schools established for them at Kumaranallur and Tiruvalla had to be stopped for want of boys. If education was to make headway among them, Government should first make primary education compulsory and then set a premium on higher education by the award of scholarships. For the latter purpose, Government could take possession of the various Brahmaswom properties, under the Charitable Endowments Regulation, and divert them for the award of scholarships.

Secondly, Government should nominate at least one representative of the Malayala Brahmin community to the Legislative Council and the Popular Assembly.

Thirdly, Malayala Brahmins should be appointed in greater numbers in the public service.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanan Bhattatiri, in the matter of schools every endeavour will be made to ensure that the schools are properly conducted. If you want compulsory primary education for Malayala Brahmin boys, I am afraid that it is not possible to legislate for one community alone. The reason why the Malayala Brahmin community is backward in education is not that they are poor but because they are very conservative and therefore the need for scholarships does not arise. I think they must take better advantage of the special schools.

You have heard what I have already said on the subject of representation in the Council and the Assembly and in the public service.

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